## Daily Eagle

IN SOME BRIGHTER CLIME.

Life: I know not what thou art, But know that thou and I must part: And when, or how, or where we met, lown to me's a secret yet. Life, we have been long together

Through pleasant and through cloudy weather. This hard to part when friends are dear— Perhaps twill cost a sign, a tear; Then steal away, give little warning. Choose thine own time; Say not good night, but in some brighter clime 'Tis hard to part when friends are dear

ay not good migne.

Bid me good morning.

—Mrs. A. L. Barbanid.

#### A BROKEN SIXPENCE.

"Oh, Alan, Alan-I carna lat you go." The cry was so full of bitter anguish that it touched even the light and cal-loused heart of the man who heard it. "Never mind, lassie," he said, cheerily. "What's 'good-by,' anyway? Tis so much better than 'farewell."

"Ay, laddie, ay—tis so You'll come again—you'll come again to Margurth, as you've gie'n me word, Alan?"
The question was so eager, and yet so

tenderly confident!

farewell, she did not know that he had no more intention of returning to her to keep his plighted faith, than he had of putting on a last year's faded garment, thrown aside for a newer fancy.

She watched him till the blinding tears

hid him from her sight. A cracked and querillous voice greeted her as she en tered the little cottage. "So 'ee's aye game, the noo? An' twentd

ha' been as weel had it been a month a gane. Ye've fashed me sair, Margurih. wi your lovin's and leavin's. Gae to your

Margurth sighed It was so hard to

overcome by tiring later.
"I'd near ha seen lim had 'ee game a month ago, attat," she said, listlessiy.

"What mean ye, aunt?" Margurth cried, indignantly. "I has his faith—suredie ye cama misdeet the broken superior!" "Av. can I." replied her aunt, grimly, "an' him as weel till I see him again."

The days went heavily by at the cottage. The aunt was more alling and complaining than usual, and Margurih's life at hest was a hard one.

at best was a fard one.
She had a seal above dusting and dish-washing, things that occupied her aunt's
whole attention when she was able to drag herself about her work. "Ah, bounie laverock! Sighed Margurth, catching the sound of his merry litting as it dropt of to her through the bine air. "Could I but wing wil you for a day, how quick I'd find him, an inestle doon into his lavin heart!"

But these longings she kept close locked in her bosom, and the winter passed in loneliness, but tinged with hope for the

her to reach the village again, to make her simple purchases, she found that during the snows and storms evil rumor had en busy also. On every hand she met with coldness and suspicious glances where she had been a constemed to warm cordiality from her Scotch neighbors. She

cordiality from her Soutch neighbors. She
was vaguely troubled, but forgot all
about it in her bitter disappointment at
finding an letter as yet from Alan.
She was walking slowly, with bent
head, and was half way torough the
town, when suddenly a young girl turned
the corner about of her and was hurrying
multily again.

The girl besitated, then turned slowly I theeld we didna see me," sold Margurth, smiling. "I'll gae wi' ye to the mither, nos-I has a word frae aunt." To her surprise, the girl did not move to accompany her

What ist, then?" she exclaimed inpatiently, what aris the folia!

I dayre Margurth, self Alice saily.

Mither farbil that I should speak wi yo, even. I emma blde to talk."
Alloo saw two friends coming and tried.

to haster away, but Margurth caught her dress and so held her. "Ye shall no gae," she cried, "till ye has telled me a"?"

"Gride company, 'tis pe're keepin', Mis-tress Alicel" cried the two girls who had just come up. "Wheer's your fine lover, Magnith" they sneered. Tis my lover ye're speirin' after: 'tis

"Is my lover yere sports after; its
for him ye treat me sae! Because I has a
gran, gade mon to wed ye gio me shame!
The that ye are jedous o my gude luck,"
cried Margurth, with blazing eyes.
"Na ma spitfire," cried one; "tis not
your lover we care about, its that he hae

gotten an' gane, as the sayin' rins. He'll Alloe had surunk back at this last speech, but now she looked inquiningly at Margurth and waited for her answer. As

for Margurth she scemed like one stricken to stone. Then she tore her broken sixpence from her bosons, where it had rest-ed for so many months, and held it out to "D've see that?" she cried, her breast

beaving with enger and pain, "an daur ye gue against the broken suspense! I'm an honceter besie than you the day, ye bold faced things. For an instant the girls were silenced,

for to them the ceremony of breaking a sixpenso when plighting a troth was much more binding than our engagement ring, so early changed from one hand to another; and in fact is only exceeded in solemnity by the marriage ceremony is-

But the girls soon recovered themselves. It would not do to be cheated in that way of so entertaining a bit of scan-

Saxpences are mony," said one at last, "an how ken we but ye brak it yoursel".
The a year age the fair night sin' he left yet if your speech be true, he'll come again before the year is not—so we'll wait wi' a' patience till fair night, an' then

They run away laughting, carrying Alice with them, though she looked back and sysdently would have spoken. But Margurth had turned away, uni was walking sailly Lomeward. So this was what it all meant, and unless. Alan was there before fair night—she should red to think what her life would be after that, until he should come, with pointing dingers and truel sneers following her wherever she went. And if he should never come! Her heart stood still with sudden fear. "You'll come to me, Alan, desrie, desrie," she half subbed under her

treath. So intense was the pleading in her voice that it seemed as though be must hear and answer, were he at the other side of the world. Involuntarily she put out her arms, seeing nothing bearing nothing, in the anguish of that sudden doubt. Suddenly she ran against something unseen through her blinding tears and a harsh voice exclaimed greatness—of real military genius—with "What mean ye girl rinnin" against the five great leaders of men I have

no e en your head? Gae hame to your gude aunt, girl, and tell her Dr. Makenzie says she's neglectin' her duty. I'm hearin' strange an' wicked tales o' ye,

Margurth ' was dusk when she reached the little How long she had wandered in her crushing grief she did not know. The door stood open, and as she crossed the threshold her foot touched a prostrate figure. It meaned as she bent over it, and Margurth cried in sudden horror, "Aunt, aunt!"

By great exertion she succeeded in getting her on the bed, and then she threw her little shawl over her head and started for the village. The way had never been so long before, yet she had never gone so fast. At last she stood before the house of the English doctor, who had recently come there, and hurriedly rang the bell. She could not go to Dr. Makenzie, who had dosed her aunt with harmless pills for years. The doctor was at home, and oked sharply at her as she made known

"You are cold and tired, my girl," he said, "come in and rest.
"Na, na. I canna," she cried, breath "Haste, gude mon, oh, make -she's like to dee!" It seemed to her almost as though she was in some

way to blame for her aunt's seizure. The doctor shook his head when he saw the patient. She might live a month, he said, and she might live only till morning. He gave Margurth some medicine for her and then went away, promising to

"Come again to you and Oban!" he asked, laughing "Now, could I stay away? There, they are calling from the boat; I must go. Good-by, Margurth; be true to the broken slapence."
"True to her troth plight," she thought; "the angels in heaven could not be true."
And as he waved his hand to her in last forward the hand to her in last forward the hand to her troth plage. ternoon had so faded before the tragedy that followed, that it was not until now that she remembered how near fair night Her mind was in an agony hone and fear, belief and foreboding. Her ays were full of waking terrors, her nights, of fearsome dreams. The min-ister called to advise with her as to her future, and was willing enough to receive her into his own family, her aunt having left her all the little wealth accumulated by years of toll, but Margurth seemed careely to hear him, and only said. Wait a wee, sir, an' let me speir wi' my-

sel' afore I say 'ay' or 'na.'"
"I san fearfu', Margurth, that what the be forced to her regular routine of duties while her beavy heart longed for the brooding silence of the heach and chils. She had yet to learn that grief is scenest overcome by tiring labor. "Til ne'er ha seen him had 'ee game a mouth ago, attuit," she said, listlessly.

"Twas fair day fast sinking into night."

"Twas fair day fast sinking into night."

"The thinkin' twould ha been as well. All day long knots of girls had gathered among the gay booths or under the trees at the edge of the grounds, discussing some project which seemed to cause mirth for all and to which one fair haired girl ed "shame!"-a cry which was drowned in laughter. As the dusk deepened they stealthily left the place and in the early dark gathered around a little cottage in utskirts of the village. At first there was laughing and rapping at the doors, and cries of "Margurth"—then one or two stooped and threw handfuls of mud at the shining windows, and finally one, more bold than the rest, pushed open the door and led them in to wreak their chas-

tiscment on the unhappy girl within.
But Margurth was not there.
It was a beautiful night—soft and dark, lit only by the stars, that winked merrily at the dark river flowing heavily by. Two forms were outlined against the star lit sky, sitting hand in hand on the balabove; a third crouched stealthily w. The man was speaking and there was no mistaking the love that quivered through his sernest tones. The listener

below shivered with mortal cold. There is one incident in my life, Ethel. that I have been ashamed to tell you." him in wondering surprise. "But now that our wedding day is so near," he con-tinued. "I feel that I must tell you and so be able to bring to you a clear con-science. More than a year ago I was in Scotland, as you know, and while there a little Scotch lassic fell in love with me. wimit I was flattered, too, and-well, swiftly away to tell the truth. I suppose I made love to "Alico" she called, joyfully. Surely her, and finally went through the Scotch her dear friend, her playments of so many custom of breaking a sixpence with herher dear breaking a sixpence with her-bygone years, would be gird to give her partly because she expected it, and I e remance of it. I kept my half; here

He laid the little broken bit of silver in

Av. love, better than life itself!" he said, and the erenching figure mouned as if in pain, then rose and stole noiselessly

away.
Then I forgive you, you bad boy!" she said, tenderly "And no doubt your Scotch lassic forgot all about you before the year was out, and has peacefully mar-ried some shepherd or something-they are most all shepherds in Scotland, aren't

they?"
"I hope she has," said Alan, doubtfully. Some way he could not quite forget the look in her eyes that last morning as she bade him good by.

"Hark, what was that?"

But the river tells no tales, even though it gives up its dead.—Kare A. Bradley in

### Wellington's Lack of Magnetism.

I would instance Cosar, Hannibal, Marlborough, Napoleon and Gen. Lee as men who possessed what I regard as the highest development of military gentus-men who combined with the strategic grasp of Von Moltke and the calm wisdom and just reasoning power of Wellington, all Souwardf to inflame the imagination of their soldiers and impart to them some of the flory spirit of reckless during which burned within their own breasts. The sonal magnetism which such great n possess so largely, and can without effort impart to others, was, I think, wanting in our "fron Duke." The marvelous magnetic power of the great generous leader (Napoleon) over his men was certainly undervalued by Wellington. He seems in his mind to have divided his army into gentlemen and common men, placing a great unbridged gulf between the two classes. With one or two exest opinion of the military capacity of his generals of division, while he believed with all his cold heart in the dash, cour age endurance, lovalty and patriotism of his regimental officers, the sons of Eng-lish squires and younger sons of what

was then called our aristocracy. He seldem, if ever, speke in appreciative terms of those brave soldiers who carried him in triumph from Lisbon to Toulouse, and if he had any affection for He believed that when restrained by the most rigor-ously enforced discipline, and lad by English gentlemen, they were, under him, in-But he never hesitated to describe them as a collection of ruffians, the biackguards of every British parish, the seum of every English town. In fact, he us a thorough aristocrat at heart, with all the best sentiments, but still with all the prejudices of that class. There was no genial sympathy between him and his soldiers; they respected him, and during his later campaigns they had the most unbounded confidence in his military genius. but beyond his own immediate military household, with whom he lived on terms this reason that I think he will never be classed in the same rank of military

WANT TO BE SAILORS.

INFORMATION FOR YOUNGSTERS WHO LONG FOR THE SEA.

Uncle Sam Hard to Please-Only Boys Who Are Physically Perfect Can Enter His Navy-A Trial Trip to the Mast Head-Tests.

NAVY DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF EQUIP N ment and Recruiting Washington, July 10, 1888.—Boys wanted, between the ages of 14 and 18, for apprentices in the U.S. Navy, to serve until they are 21 years of age Pay at \$9 \$10 and \$11 per month. Bad bays, or boys whose parents or guardians "wish them to be disciplined" will not be received. The object of the naval training system is to train a body of first class men to man the ships of the U. S. Navy. Apply in letter or in person on board the U. S. S. Minnesota, foot of West Twenty-seventh street, North river, New The above is an advertisement which

meets one's eye in the newspapers almost every day. In fact, Uncle Sam's appetite for sailors is insatiate. Yet the owner of this big farm is very particular as to who shall "hand reef or steer or ship as salvagee" on his men-of-war. REQUIREMENTS OF A SAILOIL

Capt. G. C. Wiltse, of the Minnesota, says that only one out of seven applicants for the blue shirts and wide trousers is accepted. Out of 1,217 boys of the prescribed ages who applied during the year ending June 30, 871 were rejected, 185 were accepted, but got homesick and were never enlisted, and only 211 actually enlisted and became apprentices. The average age of these was 17 years. Besides those who appear in this table of figures there are scores of inquirers and lads who are rejected by R. H. Marsh, the captain's clerk, because of too apparent defects. These defects are cross eyes, bow legs, stiff fingers, voice impediments, inequality of the length of legs, under height and

Uncle Sam will not have a boy without the consent of his parents, or, if an orphan, the consent of a guardian appointed by the surrogate. Then the youngster must enlist of his own free will, must be of fair intellect, able to read and write, must be between fourteen and eighteen years of age; must be a good boy and not sent on board to be disciplined; must have good eyes and ears, must not be troubled with epilepsy or convulsions within five years prior to enlistment; must have good teeth, a ready tongue and no symptom of chronic

disease of any kind.

He must, according to his age, also come up to the standard of height, weight and chest measure shown in this table:

Ft. In. Lb. .... 4 9 70 .... 4 11 80 Fifteen to sixteen ...... 4 11 Sixteen to seventeen ...... 5 1 5 1 90 5 2 100

The candidate must be able to read distinctly, with each eye singly, Snellen's twenty foot test type at a distance of fifteen feet, and, having satisfied the ex-aminers, Drs. Wagner, Henneberger and Keeney, that he fulfills all these requirements, he must go over the masthead to the maintruck, 200 feet towards heaven above the deck, without flinching and without dizziness. The medical examina-tion is very simple. The candidate strips to the cuticle, and his heart is sounded, his lungs tried, his muscles and bones examined, and if he has never so slight a defect his chance of remaining a landsman

ONE WHO COULDN'T PASS. The writer knows one youngster who tried for three successive springs to enlist on the Minnesota. He had never had a day's sickness since birth, was a robust, strong, hearty lad, but he was rejected each time because the examiners detected an incipient trouble with his throat, an enlarged bronchial tube, or something of that sort, not immediately troublesome. but promising disease later in life. Uncle Sam domands physically perfect men. Boys are rejected by the examiners for curvature of the spine quite frequently: for bad eyesight, enlarged veins, color blindness, deafness, and because they are

pigeon breasted. Many lads pass the physical examination, but he sitate half way up the ropes to the main truck, look down for an instant from their giddy height, and are lost-to Uncle Sam's navy. But having eyes, and partly because I couldn't resist successfully surmounted all obstacles, the romance of it. I kept my half; here the youngster enlists, bids farewell to terra firma till he's a voter, and becomes an entered apprentice. He will be sent the paim outstretched to receive it, kiss-ing the little fingers as he did so.
"But you love me best. Alan?" she mur-training on the New Hampshire for six months at least. He will be taught the common English branches—sailmaking. rowing, swimming, boxing, fencing and sailing boats. When sufficiently adsanced he will be transferred to a cruising training ship, and after a time again he will be transferred to a general cruising ship of the naval service

The next step is to the place of seaman's apprentice, second class, at \$19 per month; the first class, at \$24. After this, for the remainder of his training cruise and till he is twenty-one, he is eligible to the rating of a petry officer, such as quartermaster. coxswain, captain of top or sailmaker's mate, with pay from \$30 to \$40 a month Apprentices, according to law, have the preference in appointments to warrant officers, as boatswains, gunners and sail-makers. It must be borne in mind, however, that the object of the training sys-tem is not to educate officers for the navy, but seaman, and as there are but 112 of these officers only a few of the most de-

serving can hope to reach these positions.

The apprentice will come out a sailor, quite distinct from the military part of the service. He cannot go to the Annapolis school. He will get for better food, however, than a merchant sailor. Indeed, Uncle Sam keeps his sailors like lords, and the bill of fare for a week on shipboard includes fresh beef, salt pork, ham, canned goods, coffee, soft bread, ship biscuit, beans, catmesl, cornmeal, flour, sugar, hominy and a dozen other palatable things, and many a lad would fare far better on one of Uncle Sam's men-of-war than he ever did at home or in the streets.—New York Evening World.

It is seen that tumors are not, as a rule, due to juices, humors and many other strange and mysterious material substances, which for so long were believed by the profession, as well as laity, as causes, but are really and in fact due influences or forces which have been brought to bear upon protoplasm, which force, influence or impression has resulted in changing or diverting the normal im-pulse into an abnormal, victous impulse, which finds expression in the growth of

protoplasm into tomors.
It is also seen that elements which, under one condition, place or organization. are really the normal, natural constituent of the tissue, in another condition, place or organization, become a tumor. The cell of cancer is, in its proper condition, place and organization, the normal ele-ment of the skin and mucous membrane. The cell, or the source of the sarcomas, or fleshy tumors, is, in Ms proper place, condition and organization, the white blood corpuscie, or the element of "proud firsh" wounds. The element of the fibroid tumer, or tumor made up of fibers, like threads rolled and interlaced with each other, is, in its proper place, condition

and organization, the connective tisene of the body.

It is, therefore, plain that that which makes a tumor is a force acting on proto-plasm, and that the direction in which this force is exerted determines the char-acter and development of it tumor.—

Attorneys pocket dockets for sale at this effice. Orders by mail promptly filled. Address all orders to The Wichitz Easile, acter and development of it tumor.—

Wichita Kan, B. P. Murdock, Manager, don the

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF SEDGWICK. S. S. The State of Kansas to all whom these

The State of Kansas to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:
Know ye, that I. W. W. Hays, Sheriff of Sedgwick County, State of Kansas, do hereby proclaim and make known to the legal voters of Sedgwick County, State of Kansas, that on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1888, (being the sixth 6th) of the mouth), there will be an election held in each of the voting precincts throughout said County of Sedgwick, for the purpose of electing the following officers, to-wit:

For 9 Presidential Electors.

1 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

1 Governor.

1 Governor. Lieutenant Governor.

1 Secretary of State. 1 Treasurer of State. 1 Auditor of State. 1 Attorney General. 1 State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

1 Member of Congress, 7th Congress

" 1 State Senator.

1 State Senator.
3 Representatives.
1 County Attorney.
1 Probate Judge.
1 Clerk of District Court.
1 County Superintendent of Public

Instruction.

1 Commissioner of 2d District.

2 Amendments to Constitution as follows: Proposition to amend Section one, Article Probate Court Books Proposition to amend Section one, Article eight of the Constitution by six king out the wort "white," so that said section as amend ed shall read as follows: "Section 1. The militia shall be composed of all able bodied male citizens between the siges of twenty-one and forty-five years of ye rs, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State, but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever who from scrupies of conscience may be average to bearing arms shall be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by aw.

Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution small have written

Indee voting in rave of the properties to amend the constitution small have written or printed on their ballots. "For the amendment to Section one, Article eight, of the Constitution." Those voting against the proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their nailots, "Against the amendment to Section one Article eight, of the Constitution."

Proposition to amend Section seventeen.

Article eight, of the Constitution."
Proposition to amend Section seventeen, of the bill of rights of the sousitation of he State of Kansas, so that said section in amended shall read as follows: "Section 17 No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the State of Kansas and the citizens of other states and certifories of the Unite States in reference to the purchase appropriate or cescent of property. The rights of alleas in reference to the purchase enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law."

Those voting in favor of this proposition to

Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the Constitution, shall have written Kinds amend the Constitution shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on their ballots: "For the proposition to amend Section seventeen of the bill of rights of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property;" those voting against said proposition shall have written or printed or partly written and partly printed on their ballots: "Against the proposition to amend Section seventeen, of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State

ceition to amend Section seventeen, of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property."

Whereas, the county bonds heretofare voted by the people and issued by the county commissioners of Sedgwick county, hansas, for the purpose of building a court house for said county, have been found insufficient in amount to complete the court house now in process of construction in said county, and for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to complete said court house. The board of county commissioners have ordered that the following proposition be submitted to the legal veosition be submitted to the legal wo-of said county:

ters of said county:
Shall the county commissioners of Sedgwick county, Kansas, be authorized to issue additional county bonds to the amount of \$50,000, for the purpose of completing the count house now in process of construction in said county?

Those voting in the affirmative shall have printed or written on their bailots, "For the bonds."

Those voting in the negative shall have printed or written on their nailots, "Against the benes."

Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts,

Against the bonus.
Whereas, the Centennial Park and Cemetery grounds located in Grant township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, have been donated to said township, and a petition signed by two-thirds of the legal voters of said township having been presented to the board of county commissioners requesting said board to submit the question of property and have and content or property and the property and t questing said board to submit the question of receiving said park and cemetery grounds as township property to the legal voters of said township; and that in pursuance of said request said board has ordered the following proposition: to be submitted to the legal voters of said Grant township. Shall Grant township, Sedgwick county, Kanssa, receive the Centennial Park and Cemetery grounds, located in said township, as the property of said Grant township.

cated in said township, as the property of said Grant township.

Those voting in the affirmative shall have written or printed on their ballots "For receiving Park and Cemetery grounds as township property." Those voting in the negative shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against receiving Park and Cemetary grounds as township property."

Polls opened at 8 o'clock in the morning and closing at 6 o'clock in the evening of the said day.

of the said day.

Given under my hand at the sheriff's office in the city of Wichita, Sedgwick
county, state of Kansas, this 3rd day of
October, A. D. 1888.

W. W. HAYS.

Sheriff of Sedgwick Co., Kan. d12: 25t w 30 4t

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